

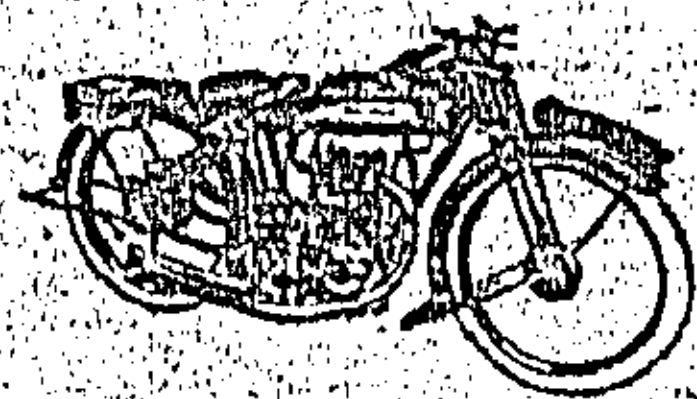
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# The Hongkong Telegraph



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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

日二十月五

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### STRIKE POSITION.

#### NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

There is no material change in the local strike situation to-day. In circles where the strikers are still out, the emergency staffs are carrying on cheerfully and with a determination to see the issue through.

A number of laundry workers in Chinese establishments failed to put in an appearance this morning, but the Steam Laundry is carrying on as usual.

### TIRED OF THE STRIKE.

#### HONGKONG WORKERS WANT TO RETURN.

It is reported that prior to the departure from Canton of the steamer Paul Beau, Chinese troops were seen on the Bund forcing back a large number of strikers, comprising several hundreds, who were attempting to go on board to return to Hongkong. This incident will serve to show that the strikers are by no means satisfied with the treatment they have received in Canton, where conditions are far from being enviable for them.

### GOVERNMENT LAUNCH CREWS.

#### HARBOUR MASTER'S FIRM ACTION.

A deputation of the coxswains and engineers of the Harbour Office launches waited on Lieut. Commr. G. F. Hole (the Harbour Master this morning and conveyed the intimation that though they did not wish to strike they could not remain on the launches.

The Harbour Master gave them all individually an opportunity of remaining at work, or an alternative of instant dismissal and cancellation of their certificates. The men declined to continue and were dismissed.

We understand that many of the foks on the Harbour Office launches have already left, while the remainder have been awaiting the decision of the certificated seamen.

### ALL QUIET IN CANTON.

#### SHAMEEN HAPPILY "CARRYING ON."

(Our Own Correspondent.)  
Shameen, July 1.

The situation in Canton is still quiet. There has been no more shooting since the affair of the 23rd June. This will dispel the rumours prevalent in Hongkong that we are continually subjected to sniping.

The Chinese of Canton are getting a little more settled. Pedestrians are now walking freely past Shaki, which is becoming quite a busy thoroughfare again.

The new Government comes into power to-day, and it remains to be seen how it will act in the present situation.

Here on the Shameen everything is quiet. Plenty of food is to be had, and the morale of everyone is splendid—nothing but smiling faces to be seen all the time, especially at the Canton Club. The island is now securely protected against possible attack with sandbags and barbed wire.

The French warship Altair has left port for Hongkong in order to fetch supplies. She will then return and patrol the river. The men-of-war at present in port are: French, Argol, Marne, Vigilante and Argus; British, Moth, Tarantula, Cicada and Robin; American, Helena and Asheville; Japanese, two destroyers.

It is very difficult to get any news from the city, as communication therewith is almost entirely cut off. The Germans are to be seen walking freely about, with distinguishing bands on their arms.

Intimidating letters are being inserted under the doors of foreign residences which still have Chinese servants. These bear the representation of a dagger, evidently a grim hint to those who have not joined the movement. The Police are taking due note of this development.

### THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

#### A GRATIFYING RALLY.

Enquiries from well-known Portuguese residents this morning proved particularly gratifying in that, "almost to a man" the Portuguese community has offered service in one sphere or another. The majority of those who have seen previous service in the Police Reserve have joined up as special constables. Other are employed on essential services, whilst younger members of the community are lending valuable assistance as cable, office and bank messengers. The matter of a central body was considered, but, after consideration, it was felt that there was no need for such an organisation in view of the general service already being rendered.

### THE "STAR" FERRIES.

#### OPERATED BY CIVILIANS.

The naval ratings who had been operating the "Star" ferries since Saturday did their last spell yesterday, and civilian crews took over this morning. The aid of the police department in charge of coaling labour has been enlisted for the provision of Chinese to do the "firing up," the more responsible part of the business of running the boats being in the hands of volunteer crews provided by the mercantile marine. The gangway and wharf labour is being undertaken by Indians.

As was to be expected with a new crew, there was a little difficulty this morning in some instances in coming alongside the wharves, with a strong tide running, but all the tricks of currents and tide sets should be mastered within a day or two.

It should be noted that the hour of the ferries ceasing operations is earlier than hitherto, the last ferry leaving Hongkong at eight o'clock in the evening.

### EXPORTING MONEY.

#### MORE CASES DEALT WITH.

There were several cases in which Chinese were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with attempting to export sums of money exceeding \$5. The money in excess was in every case forfeited and only \$5 returned to each defendant.

In one case, the defendant was charged with exporting a sum of \$40. He was granted bail of \$50 by the police after his arrest, and on his failing to appear he had the whole \$50 forfeited.

### GODOWN INCIDENT.

#### MISCHIEF MAKERS SENTENCED.

On Monday, a number of outside coolies entered the godown shortly after theiffin interval and created a disturbance with workmen who were busily engaged in loading cargo into a Japanese steamer.

Mr. W. M. Mason, of the Company, who was accompanied by Mr. W. M. Groves, intervened and a struggle ensued. The ringleader of the trouble then jumped into the harbour, to be subsequently arrested on emerging from the water.

In the meantime four other men had been arrested. On the appearance of the five men before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, they were charged with disorderly conduct. A further charge of assaulting Mr. Mason was preferred against the ringleader.

All five were convicted on their respective charges. The first defendant was fined \$250, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour, on the first count and he was further sentenced to three months' hard labour without the option on the second charge. The other defendants were fined \$100, or two months' hard labour in default.

A Chinese special constable is now being attached to every patrolling picket. Searches are now being carried out on pedestrians.

### HONGKONG DETECTIVE.

#### KIDNAPPED BY STRIKERS IN CANTON.

A Chinese detective who went up to Canton the other day in the course of his duties has not returned, and enquiries reveal the fact that he has fallen into the hands of the strikers and is probably now kept in captivity.

It appears that whilst on shore in Canton he went to a tea-shop where he was recognized by a number of the strikers and set upon. He is reported to have been severely beaten and taken to the strikers' headquarters. As many days have passed by without his turning up to report to his superior at the Central Police Station, it is conjectured that he is being kept in captivity by the strikers in Canton.

### CANTON GERMANS.

#### WAS THE LETTER A FAKE?

We have received the following for publication:

Sir.—The letter signed by "German Merchants of Tungshan" referred to "yesterday's incidents." The letter itself was published on Saturday, June 27th, in the *Canton Gazette*. The Germans in Tungshan must therefore have read that letter on Sunday, June 28th, at the very latest. It is therefore to be expected that either the *Canton Gazette* or the German Consul in Canton or the German firms in Hongkong were notified by the Tungshan merchants by Monday, June 29th, and that in any case, the German Consul in Canton has notified its superior, the Consul-General in Hongkong, immediately, if the letter was a fake.

What have the taipans of the German firms in Hongkong—who have offices in Canton, and daily exchange correspondence to say? The letter was in Saturday's *Canton Gazette* and surely by Monday, one or other of the Tungshan merchants had mentioned this letter to his Hongkong principals. Close scrutiny of to-day's (Wednesday's) *Telegraph* does not bring explanation from either official or private source. Considering the seriousness of that letter, the Tungshan merchants, if not the originators of same, should and could have contradicted through their Consuls at once. If the least be said, this indecision does not reflect favourably on Tungshan and will only strengthen Bolshevik agitators who will now point out that the Tungshan Germans have been gradually forced into a denial of having written that document, and by the time such a denial does appear in print, the propagandists will have made all out of the letter that they possibly can.

Enclosing my card.—Yours etc.  
ONE OF THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1925.

### FILIPINO CREWS.

#### PRESIDENT BOAT'S MEASURES.

Filipino seamen see their chance in the present strike situation in China, says the *Manila Bulletin*. The International Marine Union, with a membership of more than two thousand, is reported to be considering the sending of men to Hongkong and other ports in China to fill positions vacated by striking Chinese crews in case shipowners desire the aid of Filipino sailors.

It is understood that Jacinto Zalazar, president of the union, has taken up the matter with Director of Labour Cruz.

The Dollar round-the-world liner President Adams, clearing from Manila last week for Singapore en route to New York, carried a Filipino crew. The Filipinos however, will be returned from Singapore where a full crew awaits the vessel. The ship also carried two cooks secured from the Manila Hotel, and enough bakery supplies to last to Singapore.

Four Chinese sailors who declined to continue work on the s.s. Egremont Castle were charged, at the Marine Court this morning, with refusal to work and were each sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

### TREATMENT OF STRIKERS.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DECISION.

Enquiries made by a *Telegraph* representative to-day has revealed that resolutions have been passed by the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on the important question as to whether strike pay is to be paid to the strikers when they return to duty.

It has been resolved that no strike pay whatever should be paid and that the pay for the days worked during June should only be paid after the strike is over. Members of both bodies have been circalarised to this effect.

#### OUTPORTS WAITING FOR A LEAD.

We have received the following letter for publication:

Sir.—As an Outport Britisher, temporarily domiciled in Hongkong by force of circumstances, I was glad to learn yesterday of the action taken by a local concern with regard to the reinstatement of members of the staff who absented themselves without leave, in sympathy with their misguided nationals in Shanghai. At the same time, I think that it is a matter for regret that the first public announcement came from unofficial quarters.

I am sure that I speak for every outport trader when I say that foreigners living in the districts between Shanghai and Hongkong are looking to this Colony to once and for all set an example which in the future will act as a deterrent when similar action is suggested by revolutionary agitators. Looking at the matter dispassionately, we find that some thousands of Chinese workers of Hongkong set out to make things as uncomfortable as possible for the people who have given them employment and treated them fairly and squarely. Apparently they preferred to listen to the doctrine which has painted Russia red, rather than to the sane counsel of the race which has fed, clothed and protected them. Very well, they took their choice and they must be made to understand which line of action paid best.

I believe, Sir, that the majority of Chinese here in Hongkong are hoping that British justice will live up to its reputation and that, by so doing, it will prevent future dislocation of local trade. The masses of Chinese even in the outports are yearning for settled conditions, and they are easy prey for any policy which promises prosperity.

They know little of Bolshevism in effect, and are prepared to believe that the British are at the bottom of their oppression, just because the only sign of a new state of affairs is the wave of revolutionary doctrine which has swept out from Moscow and flooded their country and imagination. Let Hongkong show that it can remain calm, prosperous and just, and let it give the lie direct to the claim of Bolshevism by punishing those who flocked like sheep to the barren pastures of inspired hate and oppression. Canton will have already sobered Hongkong Chinese who believed it to be a better place than Hongkong, and already they are showing signs of repentance. Let them repent by all means, but do not let it be said in the future, that we again tampered with our scales of justice.

Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,  
OLD OUTPORTER.  
Hongkong, July 1st, 1925.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The master of a steam launch charged at the Marine Court this morning with making fast to the s.s. Kwong Lee whilst under way, was fined \$20.

### MANILA CHINESE.

#### INTEREST IN PRESENT EVENTS.

The *Manila Bulletin* reports that more than 3,000 Chinese residents crowded the Asia theatre on Calle Ongpin last Thursday night to attend a motion picture play given for the benefit of the families of the students who were killed in the riots in Shanghai May 30.

Students committees from every Chinese school in the city worked hard all day soliciting contributions. The young women who served on these committees were dressed in black while the boy members wore black arm bands.

The Shanghai Students Union committee having completed its work in Manila has departed for the southern islands and the East Indies to conduct a campaign similar to that conducted in other parts of the far east.

All the Chinese schools throughout the Philippines were closed on Thursday in honour of the summer festival that is so widely observed in all parts of China as well as to mourn the loss of their compatriots in the Shanghai riots. The Chinese consulate was also closed. Consul General Wang did not hold office or receive visitors at the consulate during the day.

Kuomintang Flag.  
The Kuomintang flag was in evidence everywhere. The five coloured flag, the official flag of China, was also flying in the breeze from many Chinese residences and shops. All the Chinese newspapers suspended work during the day.

The Manila police department warned owners of Chinese newspapers against posting on buildings or walls the death poster that is now being given wide publicity in all parts of China; in view of the fact that it might disturb public order and the general peace to such an extent as to cause disturbances in different parts of the city.

All Manila banks have discontinued selling taels. Exportation of Philippine money is prohibited by law and attempts to smuggle silver out of the country are practically impossible. Success because of strict vigilance exercised by customs officers. Banks can not sell taels for delivery in China because of the banks there being closed. Several prominent Chinese merchants have intimated however, that if they could not purchase taels from the local banks, they would buy other currency that is not subject to restricted regulations.

### COURT JUDGMENT.

#### "COMPASSIONATE MOTHER" CASE.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Sir Henry Gollan gave judgment in the "Compassionate Mother" case recently before the Court of Probate Jurisdiction. It will be remembered that the uncle of the two boys concerned dropped out of the action after three days' hearing, the concubine then proceeding *ex parte* to prove her claim.

His Lordship granted letters of administration and left the question of costs for further argument.

### WAR DEBTS.

#### BRITAIN'S NOTE TO FRANCE.

Paris, July 1.  
According to the Havas agency, the British Government has sent another memorandum to various debtor States, stating the British view regarding the settlement of Inter Allied Debts. Concerning France, the Note says, in effect that if France signs an agreement with the United States to pay part of her Debt, then Britain will expect proportional payment of the sums which France owes Britain.—*Reuter*.

The Sai On resumed her day run to Canton this morning and left at ten o'clock with a large number of Chinese passengers on board.

### THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

#### SEVERAL IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

#### Conditions in Foreign-Owned Factories.

London, July 1.

The China Association has sent a statement to all newspapers in Britain and to all Members of Parliament with a view to correcting public misunderstanding as to the conditions under which foreigners in China live and trade. The statement emphasises that foreign-owned factories in Shanghai and other Treaty Ports generally are immeasurably superior to Chinese factories with regard to construction, sanitation and conditions of employment. The existence of such factories naturally tends to ameliorate the conditions of employment in Chinese factories since they must obtain labour in competition with foreign factories. The statement contrasts the disorder in China with the peace and order in foreign settlements and points out that many millions of British capital are invested in the China trade which provides employment for many thousands in the United Kingdom. If and when order and good government are established in China, that trade can be greatly increased to the benefit of both nations.—*Reuter*.

#### Extra-Territorial Rights.

London, July 1.  
In the House of Commons, the Labourite, Mr. Johnston, suggested that in view of the situation in China the question of extra-territorial agreements in China should be submitted to the League of Nations under Article 19 of the Covenant.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, recalled that extra-territoriality was carefully investigated at Washington in 1922 and that certain decisions were then reached. The British Government believed that the method of procedure by the appointment of an International Commission to enquire into the position and to assist the Chinese Government to effect such reforms as would justify a relinquishment of extra-territorial rights, was a more suitable way of dealing with the question than by reference to the League of Nations.—*Reuter*.

Larger Issues Must Wait.  
London, July 1.

The suggestion contained in three questions by Labourites in the House of Commons that Britain should call a conference of the Treaty Powers, including China, to discuss the revision of Treaties regarding territorial concessions and extra-territorial privileges, drew from Mr. Austen Chamberlain the statement that Britain was consulting with the other Governments concerned with whom it was intended to act in close collaboration. Regarding the Chinese Government's requests in the meantime, he was unable to make a statement beyond saying that the discussion of these large issues was obviously impossible until the Chinese Government had taken steps to end the present anti-foreign agitation and had shown its ability to enforce law and order and respect for Treaty Powers' rights.

A questioner interposed with the query:—"How could such things be done if no real Government existed in China?"

Mr. Chamberlain said he did not know at what the questioner was driving. He had no desire to interfere in Chinese domestic concerns, but negotiations of this kind necessitated that the Chinese themselves should constitute some Government able to protect foreigners, to preserve law and order and to enter into negotiation.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Chamberlain hoped that when the anti-foreign agitation ceases and foreign property and lives are safe, the Tariff Conference contemplated by the Washington agreement would be held, but it could not be held under circumstances wherein it might be exposed to anti-foreign demonstrations and the lives and property of nationals of the Powers concerned endangered.—*Reuter*.

### NORTH CHINA SITUATION.

#### CHANG TSO-LIN INVITED TO PEKING.

Peking, July 1.

It is reported in reliable Chinese circles that President Tuan Chih-jui is despatching General Lu Yung-hsiang to Tientsin tomorrow morning to invite Marshal Chang Tso-lin to Peking as soon as possible.—*Reuter*.

### THE MOROCCO FIGHTING.

#### SPAIN'S INVITATION TO BRITAIN.

London, July 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Chamberlain said the French and Spanish Governments did not propose to declare a blockade on the Rif, but were merely taking measures for policing certain territorial waters in the Tangier zone. Spain had invited Britain to join these measures. Mr. Chamberlain requested the postponement of further questions, until the Government had time to consider the matter.—*Reuter*.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### DEFENCE CORPS SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph").

Sir.—I have just noticed a comment in the *Telegraph* regarding the enrolment of Volunteers, suggesting that men who desire to serve only for the duration of the strike should not be required to "sign-on" for the usual term. Allow me, as a Volunteer who joined several years ago, so as to be prepared for just such an emergency as the present one, to state that I think the attitude of the authorities perfectly justified. If men could not find it worth their while to "play at soldiering" whilst everything seemed peaceful, they cannot be expected to enlist only "for the duration". Were such permitted, it would kill the whole object of the Defence Corps, for it would mean that nobody need train, but all could rush for a uniform and arms after actual trouble threatened.

There are many joining now that the need has arisen, and it means that they are realising the prime necessity for a defence unit such as the Volunteer movement provides. They are signing on for the full term of service, and should any fresh crisis arise within the next three years they will be there to be called upon.

Finally, let me correct an impression that appears to have got abroad that Ex-Active Service men are only now joining the Defence Corps in large numbers. As everyone connected with the Corps knows, a very big proportion of Volunteers has always been composed of men who saw war service, and a few weeks before the strike, when the popularity of the Corps was waxing, many more were coming forward. The old phrase of "I have already done my spell of service, why should I join the Volunteers" was long ago discounted. In my own unit, as far back as a year ago, we had over a score of men who had four years and more of war service, some with the long-service medal as well.—Yours, etc.

### EX-ACT.

Hongkong, June 30th, 1925.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.11/16d.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during June totalled no less than 24.47 inches. The highest fall was 10.07 inches, on the 15th.

### U. S. Government's Attitude.

Washington, July 1.

It is understood that instructions have been given to Mr. MacMurray, the United States Minister to China, who arrives at Peking on July 4th, to indicate the desire of the American Government that the whole question of extraterritorial rights in China be considered at the earliest possible opportunity.—*Reuter's American Service*.



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From to-morrow and as long as the present  
situation lasts, all Sales will be on a CASH  
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Our Main Depot and Kowloon branches will  
be open at the following hours:—

7 a.m. to 9 a.m.

10 a.m. to 12 noon

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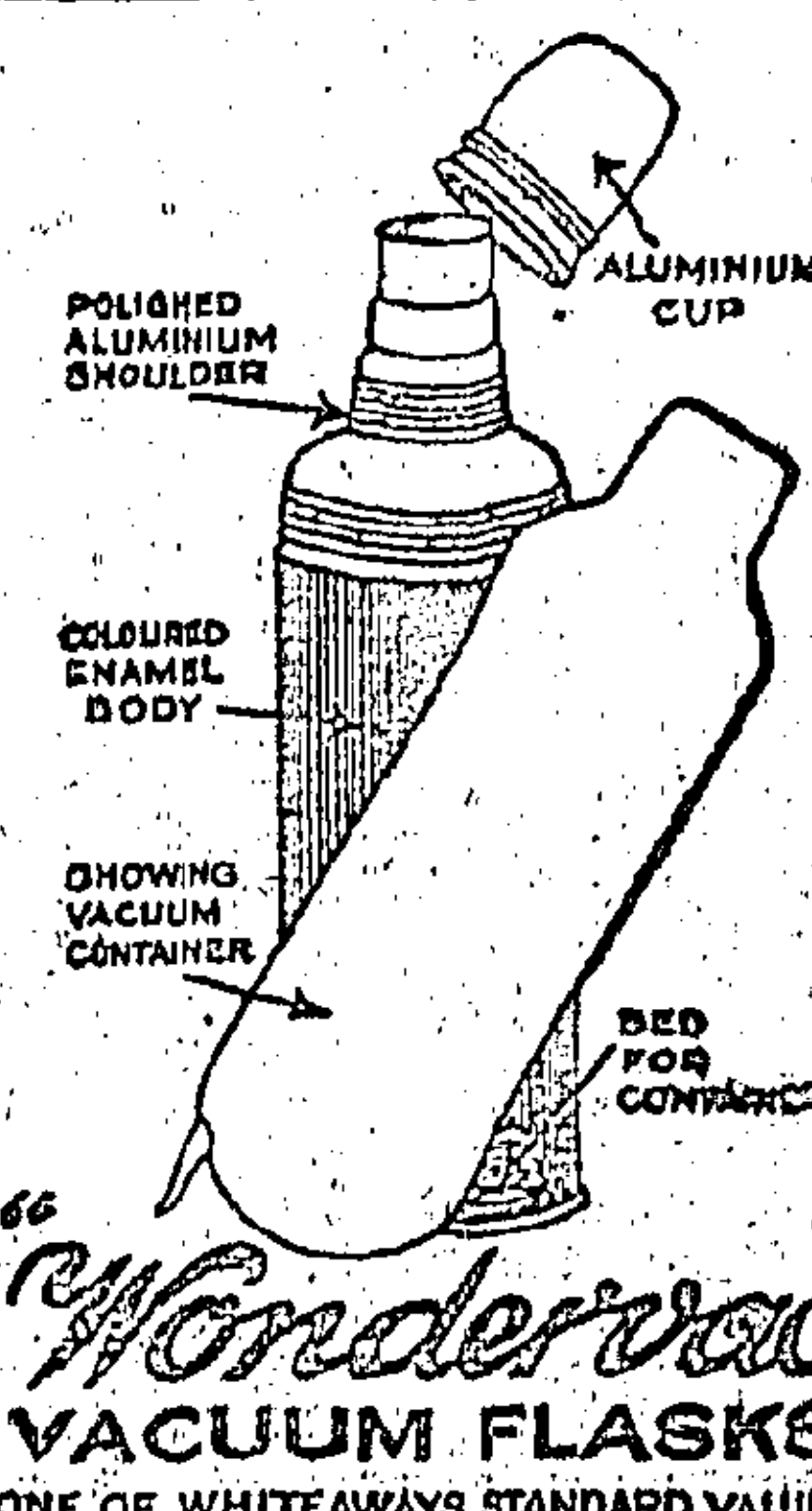
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### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that we have this day purchased  
the business and goodwill of the  
"Queen's Dispensary" which has  
been removed to No. 22, Des Voeux  
Road, (old P. & O. Building). All  
debts and liabilities incurred after  
the 30th June, 1925, will be met  
by us.

C. W. HANDLEY & CO.  
Hongkong, June 30, 1925.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS'  
ASSOCIATION.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the postponed June settle-  
ment will take place on Tuesday,  
7th June, 1925.

By Order of the Committee,  
J. W. KEW,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1925.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

to  
PEAK RESIDENTS.

Arrangements have been made to  
keep stocks of Aerated Waters at  
the Peak Hotel Premises, adjoin-  
ing the Dairy Farm Depot. Peak  
Residents should send for their  
requirements, as delivery to houses  
cannot now be made.  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.  
Hongkong, June 29, 1925.

### PEAK CLUB.

"Ladies passing the Peak Club  
in the mornings on their way to  
shop at the Peak Store, are invited  
to leave their children at the Peak  
Club, where they be cared for by  
Mrs. Tratman and the Committee  
until the return of their parents or  
guardians."

J. D. DANBY,  
for Controller of Labour.  
Hongkong, June 28, 1925.

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Building, will subdivide to  
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Apply The Hongkong Excava-  
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### TONGKING—HAIPHONG.

FOR SALE.—Soap factory and  
oil mill 300 tons monthly  
fine building good situation sale  
including trade marks. Apply to  
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## WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

SUZANNE OVERWHELMS  
MISS MCKANE.

Joan Fry in the Final.

London, July 1.

The glorious weather experienced at Wimbledon for the past few days continued and there was a queue lined up outside the ground at seven o'clock. The ground presented a brilliant spectacle, multi-coloured parasols, gay summer toilettes, making a picturesque scene. Five shilling tickets were being sold outside the ground for thirty shillings.

With two Ladies' Open Singles semi-finals in which French and English ladies were opposed, it was a ladies' day, and the centre-court was packed to its utmost capacity by 1.45 p.m. H.M. The Queen arrived just before the start of the Lenglen-McKane match.

Madame Suzanne Lenglen defeated Miss K. McKane 6-0, 6-0. Miss McKane played just as well as the French champion permitted her. For the greater part she was out-classed and Suzanne often caught her on the wrong foot.

Madame Lenglen, who wore a flame-coloured bandeau, was at the height of her form and the essence of grace. She was more speedy and more agile than her opponent, and her coming up to the net was the signal for the end of a rally with a spectacular kill.

The new British lady star, Miss Joan Fry, qualified to meet Madame Suzanne Lenglen in the final by defeating Madame Billout 6-2, 4-6, 6-8. The nineteen-year old British wonder made her first appearance on the centre court and she was accorded a tremendous ovation on taking the first four games of the first set. Miss Fry kept a fine length, whilst Madame Billout was not only finding the net but frequently double-faulted.

The second was characterised by good rallies and Miss Fry led at 3-1, only to see the Frenchwoman square at 3-3, and take the set by bringing off a series of amazingly accurate shots to the side-lines. Madame Billout played to Miss Fry's backhand at the commencement of the third, but found it most sound. Thereafter both concentrated on base-line play and the British player's superior speed gained her a well-deserved victory.

In the fourth round of the Open Doubles, the Italo-Hungarian combination, De Morspurgo and De Kehrling, caused a sensation by defeating J. O. Anderson and R. Lycett 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. The unaccountable downfall of the latter pair was responsible for much comment. They went to pieces after the third, the victory of the Continentals being largely that of De Morspurgo, who served with brilliant effect throughout. Both, however, fought every point, and when Anderson developed a tendency to under-hit and Lycett's volleying weakened, De Morspurgo and De Kehrling found their task comparatively easy.

Borotra and Lacoste progressed into the semi-final stage by eliminating the Britishers, Hunt and Berger, in three straight sets. The British combination put up a good fight, but lost 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Borotra and Lacoste meet De Morspurgo and De Kehrling in the semi-final.

In the third round, Hennessey and Casey beat Barclay and Crole 8-10, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. The American pair won on their hurricane services, though their weaknesses in other departments were very apparent. Hennessey was very erratic and wasted many shots, finding the net and driving outside. Barclay played with rock-like steadiness and he varied his service puzzlingly. Crole was inconsistent overhead though often brought off spectacular shots.

Borotra and Madame Lenglen entered the semi-final of the Mixed Doubles by eliminating the holders in the easiest fashion. J. B. Gilbert and Miss K. McKane did not succeed in extending the French combination. Borotra played marvellous tennis and over-shadowed Madame Lenglen. His speed and terrific smashes at the net proved a great asset and he passed in almost impossible positions. They won 6-1, 6-2.

De Morspurgo and Miss Ryan defeated Spence and Miss Colyer in the third round, 6-4, 7-5. The Italian's service was again the dominating factor. —*Reuter.*

The rush of strikers to Canton seems to have ended, for the railway authorities report that there is a marked falling off in the number travelling.

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

CHINA STATION OFFICERS  
IN LIST.

The following promotions have been made by the Admiralty to date 30th June, 1925:—

Commanders promoted to Captains—H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G., G.O.V.O., Wilfred N. Custance, Henry Clive Rawlings, D.S.O., Kenneth D.W. Macpherson, Edward B. Cloete, Arthur J. Landon, Reginald V. Holt, D.S.O., M.Y.O., Harold G.C. Franklin, Malcolm R.J. Phillips, Arthur K. Gibson, Ronald W. Blacklock, D.S.O., Cyril G.B. Coltrant, Charles R. People, D.S.O., Oliver Bevir, John S. Hammill, Ivan W. Whitehorn.

Lieutenant Commanders to Commanders—John M. Porter, John N. Pelly, Basil O. Bell-Salter, Robert G. Duke, Colin S. Thomson, Irving M. Palmer, D.S.C., Neville D.B. Taylor, D.S.C., Charles N.E. Curry, Alexander B. Greig, D.S.C., Hugh A.C. Dick, James F. Paget, Arthur R. Halliday, Henry C. Phillips, Arthur K. Gibson, Ronald W. Blacklock, D.S.O., Cyril G.B. Coltrant, Charles R. People, D.S.O., Oliver Bevir, John S. Hammill, Ivan W. Whitehorn.

Engineer Commanders promoted to Engineer Captains—Arthur L. Pictou, Ernest E. Bartlett, George Preece, Jesse H. Harrison, George W. Phillips, Thompson Gurnell.

Engineer Lieutenant Commanders to Engineer Commanders—Sydney E. Main, Frank Jaques, Arthur E. S. Seccombe, Roland P. Dalton, Stanley Hocken, Alfred C. Bray, Cecil J. Meggs, Edward S. Blight, Cecil J. G. Mackenzie, Stuart Robins, Henry W. Ascott, Charles W. Lambert, Brain J. H. Wilkinson.

A further list of Engineer Lieutenant Commanders will be issued later.

Surgeon Commander to Surgeon Captain—William W. Keir, C.M.G., M.B.

Paymaster Commander to Paymaster Captain—Edward F. Murray, John Dickinson Holms, C.B.E., Charles E. Lynes, C.M.G., Robert A. Jinkins (To date 1st July).

Captain Malcolm R. J. Maxwell-Scott, D.S.O., is serving in H.M.S. Tarantula as Senior Naval Officer, West River, and is at present in command of the British forces at Canton. He has performed conspicuous services during his period of command on the West River and previous to this served with distinction in Australia under Vice-Admiral Sir Allen Everett.

Captain Henry C. Rawlings, D.S.O., was recently at Hongkong in command of H.M.S. Pegasus.

Captain Edward B. Cloete was Senior Naval Officer, West River, before Captain M. Maxwell-Scott, D.S.O.

Commander Charles N. E. Curry and Commander B. Greig, D.S.C., both served recently in H.M.S. Titania, the former as Torpedo Lieutenant, Commander and the latter in command of a submarine.

Commander Ronald W. Blacklock, D.S.C., has served for the past two years in command of H.M.S. Marazion, and was relieved last week by Commander Cyril G.B. Coltrant who has also been promoted this half year.

Commander Ivan W. Whitehorn, who has received very early promotion, is serving in command of H.M.S. Cockchafer, and was in command at the time of the incident at Wanshan last year.

Engineer Commander S. Hocken and Engineer Commander S. Robins, whose names also appear in the list have served at Hongkong Dockyard during the last two years and left for England during the last month.

Engineer Commander Charles W. Lambert also promoted from Engineer Lieutenant Commander is at present serving in H.M.S. Hawkins.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Canton Christian College.

Sir,—Mr. H. B. Graybill—a member of the Canton Christian College Staff—in his letter to Mr. Baxter which is published in the *South China Morning Post* of this morning states that the Resolutions, passed by the Americans at the "Canton Christian College" and published in the papers as such, were those of the American Staff, drawn up and passed, just after Mr. Baxter had left the grounds, i.e., on the morning of Wednesday, the 24th June, 1925.

In his repudiation Mr. Baxter made a point of the fact that on the night of the 23rd-24th June those members of the Council who were at the College were unable to get into touch with the Shamen, and thus to get any statement of the facts either from the British, or the American, Consul-General. But Mr. Graybill writes from Hongkong—and his letter is dated the 27th June. Is Mr. Graybill still ignorant of the facts, or

## ROUND-THE-WORLD.

Adventurers in Hongkong.

To have sailed down from Shanghai to Hongkong in a 30-foot boat and to have weathered strong winds and high seas is the achievement of two visitors in port, Capt. Otto Prah and Mr. Emil Euler, whose small craft is now lying at anchor off the Praya East flying the German flag. These two adventurers are attempting a round-the-world journey in a ship's life boat and arrived in port two days ago, having left Shanghai on June 7th.

In a conversation today with a *Telegraph* representative, Capt. Prah said that he was formerly a ship's officer on the s.s. Halpin and was in command of the expedition. He had put all his savings into the venture, buying and fitting out the boat in Shanghai. With two companions (one of whom left the boat at Swatow) he set out from Shanghai on June 7th, and made a fair run the first day. That night the wind got up strong and the mainsail was split. The boat was then allowed to drift until daylight, when they anchored in four fathoms of water with a high sea running. Having repaired the mainsail, they attempted to weigh anchor. The rope broke, however, and anchor and chain were lost. With a moderate N.E. wind and fine weather, good progress was later made. The best day's run was 145 miles. Everything went well until the 15th, when their position was 24.40 N., 119.22 E. A strong north-east wind got up and the gaff boom and sail boom broke. They also had the misfortune to lose the services of the only reliable timepiece on board, owing to its becoming out of order. After drifting for some time, the wind moderated, the broken booms were temporarily fixed up and fine sailing conditions prevailed. Swatow was made on June 19th. On June 23rd, the remaining two men set out from Swatow and enjoyed fine north-easterly winds. After passing Breker Point the winds became stronger and it was necessary to reef in the sails. On the 26th the wind went round to the south-east and condition became very bad. It was the same "blow" as Hongkong experienced from the typhoon which passed south of the Colony. There were very high seas, strong winds and plenty of rain. Some of the rigging broke and the temporary repairs to the boom failed to hold. The small craft drifted between Single Island and Akong Rock, and in the shelter here provided, the sail was fixed up and a course was set for Mirs Bay. At this juncture, however, some junks were sighted and it was deemed advisable to follow them, trusting to the sea-sense of the Chinese. Unknown islands were passed (later found to be the Ninepin group) and the junks were eventually followed into Saikung harbour, where the small boat was safely anchored. Three days were spent in Saikung whilst waiting for the weather to clear and whilst repairing the sail and rigging. On Monday the journey into Hongkong was made, anchor being dropped in Wanchai, off the Seamen's Institute, at 10 o'clock at night.

Capt. Prah said that several days would be spent here in refitting the boat before setting sail for Manila. Given fine conditions they could make Manila in six days. They then intended going on to Macassar and the Celebes, later making either Australia or Java. Their plans beyond that stage had not yet been evolved.

Every day there are more and more strikers trickling back to their employment, and it appears that many are really "fed up" with the strike and desire to resume work as before. It would seem that this proves how few of the strikers wanted to go out, and how many were scared into the act. We heard two weeks ago of the lurid threats that were put forward as means of intimidation. So it can be presumed that, having found that none of the dread events have come to pass, some of the deluded ones are returning to sanity and to their employment. However, they are not all being received with open arms. No doubt a number of harassed employers are only too glad to have their servants back—and this particularly applies to domestic help—but in many cases it is possible to pick and choose, and we are glad to note a definite tendency to co-operate in laying down the terms on which strikers will be re-engaged. That they require to be taught, they cannot mix politics and employment with impunity, and that their lesson should be a definite and final one, cannot be gainsaid. There should be no foregone conclusion at a time like this. The foreign community has "got down to it", and is prepared to see the business through.

With regard to workshops, etc., Lord Stanhope said it would be a comparatively very minor establishment, but such works were invariably costly; therefore the Government were re-examining the whole question of how far it was possible to reduce the original estimate. It was quite impossible at present to estimate the whole cost of the base, barracks, defences, etc., as the Government were still considering the whole scheme. The plans had been considered by the General Staffs of the three Services who were on very close touch on this question. Full consideration would be given to the question of air defence and every other point. This would take a considerable time. As regards Lord Stanhope's references to the effect of the base on opinion in Japan, Lord Stanhope emphasised that apart from the question of the naval base and the storage of oil fuel, the defence of Singapore was essential. The generous gift of \$250,000 by Hongkong was unconditional and there would be no question of repayment.

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The discussion then terminated. —*Reuter.*

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## THE SINGAPORE BASE.

HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE.

London, July 1.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Thomson, Lord Stanhope said the Government were still considering the scale of development of the Singapore base. No decision had yet been reached with regard to the graving dock, but provision had been made for preliminary measures—for example, borings to discover the depth of various strata, in connection with which previous borings showed there was suitable granite foundation at no very great depth. Anti-malarial work was also being dealt with immediately. The graving dock and floating dock were not alternative proposals, but supplementary. Admiralty experts were of opinion it would probably be cheaper to build a new dock than to enlarge the commercial docks by the Admiralty. The use of one of the commercial docks by the Admiralty would deprive commercial shipping of its use, and on the ground of economy it was advisable to have the floating dock and the graving dock near each other. The original estimate proposed only one floating dock, one graving dock and the minimum amount of buildings.

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Every day there are more and more strikers trickling back to their employment, and it appears that many are really "fed up" with the strike and desire to resume work as before. It would seem that this proves how few of the strikers wanted to go out, and how many were scared into the act. We heard two weeks ago of the lurid threats that were put forward as means of intimidation. So it can be presumed that, having found that none of the dread events have come to pass, some of the deluded ones are returning to sanity and to their employment. However, they are not all being received with open arms. No doubt a number of harassed employers are only too glad to have their servants back—and this particularly applies to domestic help—but in many cases it is possible to pick and choose, and we are glad to note a definite tendency to co-operate in laying down the terms on which strikers will be re-engaged. That they require to be taught, they cannot mix politics and employment with impunity, and that their lesson should be a definite and final one, cannot be gainsaid. There should be no foregone conclusion at a time like this. The foreign community has "got down to it", and is prepared to see the business through.

With regard to workshops, etc., Lord Stanhope said it would be a comparatively very minor establishment, but such works were invariably costly; therefore the Government were re-examining the whole question of how far it was possible to reduce the original estimate. It was quite impossible at present to estimate the whole cost of the base, barracks, defences, etc., as the Government were still considering the whole scheme. The plans had been considered by the General Staffs of the three Services who were on very close touch on this question. Full consideration would be given to the question of air defence and every other point. This would take a considerable time. As regards Lord Stanhope's references to the effect of the base on opinion in Japan, Lord Stanhope emphasised that apart from the question of the naval base and the storage of oil fuel, the defence of Singapore was essential. The generous gift of \$250,000 by Hongkong was unconditional and there would be no question of repayment.

Lord Balfour said the fundamental question which he had never heard answered by opponents of the base was whether any worse economy was conceivable than spending vast sums on our Fleet and yet not spending an additional sum to make it available wherever British possessions needed it. He asked how anyone could think that Singapore menaced Japan and yet not simultaneously think Japan menaced Australia, or believe it was impossible that Japan could attack Australia without not also believing you could not attack her from Singapore, the distances being practically the same. There was a vast military force in Japan, but there was no question of there ever being a military force at Singapore of menacing the strength either of Japan or any other Power. The force there would only be used defensively. Lord Balfour elaborated his old argument that the best way to assure peace was to be prepared for war, although he was most inclined to believe we were at the beginning of a great peace era.

The discussion then terminated. —*Reuter.*

## CURRENT COMMENT.

In view of the prominence recently given to the staff of the Canton Christian College through the publication of its opinions on the Shamen shooting incident, it is interesting to note that several days before that affair the whole of the foreign staff saw fit to express themselves in sympathy with the Chinese in connection with the agitation for so-called equal treatment of China in international dealings. On the question of the wisdom of a foreign-controlled educational institution meddling in political matters, we will say nothing; that is purely the College's own affair. But to one passage in the letter under notice we would direct attention. This deals with the recent events in Shanghai, and reads:—"We are not competent at this present juncture, and with the information at our disposal, to pass judgment and assign responsibility for these particular actions; we were not present and we do not know the full facts." Our only regret—and it is one shared by the American community of this Colony—is that a like attitude was not adopted before the College staff presumed to apportion blame for the Shamen affair. The fact is that the staff in this particular case knew nothing from first-hand observation of what actually occurred; it based its judgment on hearsay evidence. Had care been taken to gather information from foreign witnesses of the incident before expressing a definite opinion on the issue, we doubt whether the letter on the Shamen affair would ever have seen the light of day.

## LADY IN CONGRESS.

ELECTED TO DECEASED

HUSBAND'S PLACE.

Lowell, Massachusetts July 1.—Miss Edith Rogers, Republican, defeated Eugene Foss, Democrat, for the seat in Congress which became vacant owing to the death of her husband. —*Reuter's American Service.*

## NOTICE.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited.

As the "Empress of Canada" will return from Manila on Monday, the 6th July, 1925, applicants for work in the Steward's Dept. are requested to leave their names and addresses with the Catering Superintendent, so that if their services are required, they may be located without delay.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited.

Hongkong, July 1, 1925.

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

N. Y. K. LINE.  
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Steamship

"KATORI MARU"

having arrived from the above ports on the 28th June, 1925. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, except steel iron and some small quantity of general cargo which are over-carried to Shanghai and Kobe and stored there owing to the present strikes, at the risk and expense of the shippers, consignees, and/or owner of the goods.

The delivery of the goods landed here may be obtained from the aforesaid godowns.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July, 1925, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m., within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they can not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

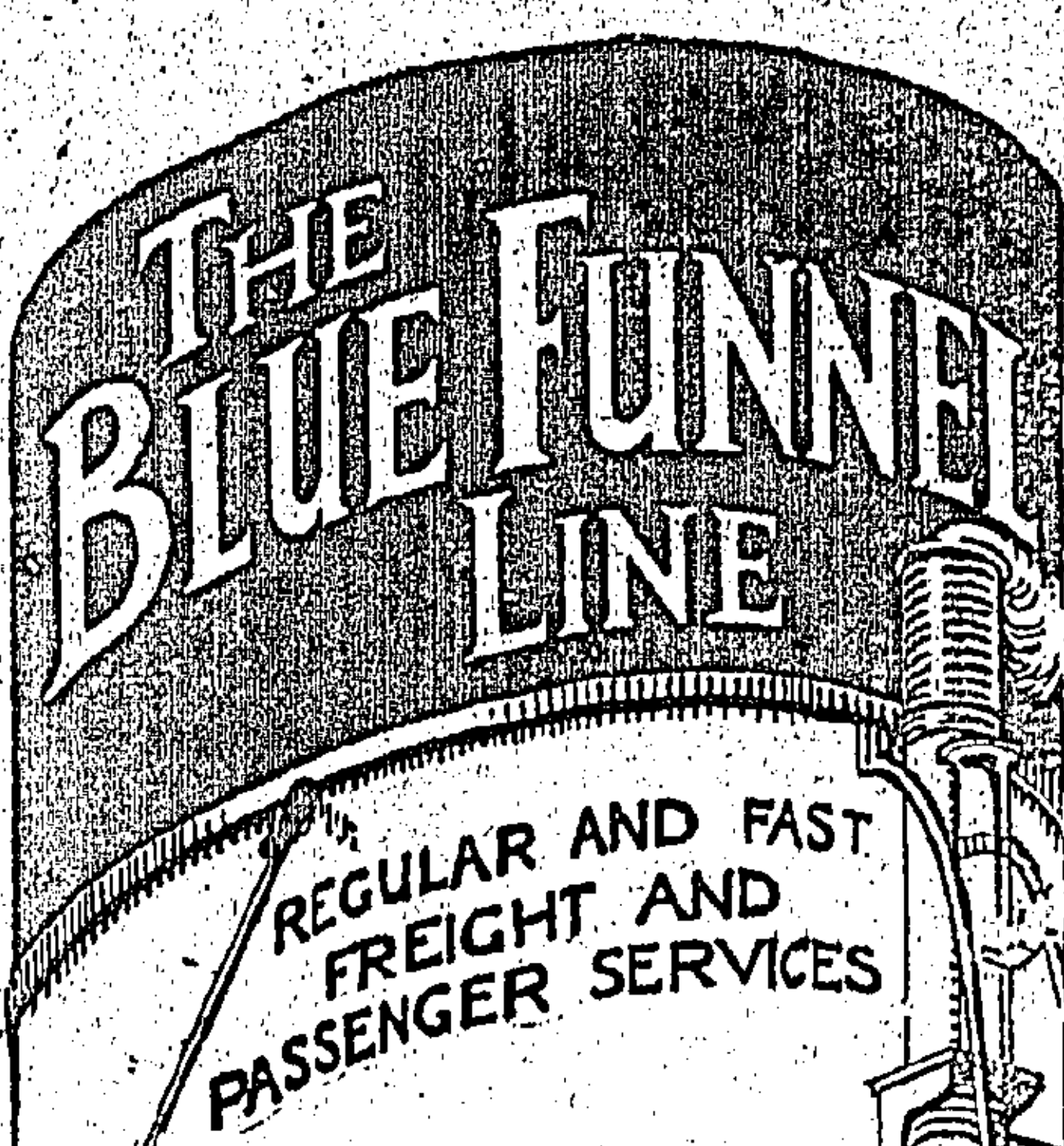
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Regarding the over-carried cargo, no Insurance has been effected.

All concerned are requested to take necessary steps in the matter. Any further particulars may be obtained by personal enquiry at this office.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.





## LONDON SERVICE

"TROILOS" 14th July. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg  
 "PATROCLUS" 28th July. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.  
 "ELFENOR" 11th Aug. M's, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"ATREUS" 20th July. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
 "TALTHYBIUS" 1st Aug. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)  
 "ACHILLES" 3rd July. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.  
 "PHILOTTES" 21st July. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(via SUEZ or PANAMA)  
 "BELLEROPHON" 13th July. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez  
 "EURYPILOS" 28th July. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez

## PASSENGER SERVICE

"PATROCLUS" 20th July. Singapore, Marseilles London.  
 "ANTENOR" 16th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles London.  
 "HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles London.  
 "SARFEDON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles London.  
 "PATROCLUS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles London.  
 "ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—  
**Butterfield & Swire.**  
 Agents.

## OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

Operated for  
 UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD  
 by COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY  
 "25 days HONGKONG to PORTLAND."

Steamer For Portland via Japan Ports. Sails  
 U. S. S. B. West Jessup July 13th.  
 U. S. S. B. West Kent Aug 1st.

For Manila, Iloilo & Cebu.  
 U. S. S. B. West Kent July 12th.  
 U. S. S. B. West Kador July 23rd.  
 U. S. S. B. West Jena Aug 8th.

All sailings subject to change without notice  
 Cargo accepted for Manila, Iloilo and Cebu.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all rail overland points in the U. S. A. also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine, with transshipment at Portland, Ore., via Panama Intercoastal steamers.

ADDRESS Canton Agents,  
**JOHN MANNERS & CO.**

Room 26 Bank of Canton Building,  
 6 Des Voeux Road Central.  
 Telephone Central 4371.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.

## S.S. VAN CLOON

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN DELI DIRECT.  
 Offers excellent saloon accommodation, all lower berths  
 English Cuisine, doctor carried, wireless telegraph.

1st CLASS FARE to SINGAPORE \$100.00.

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## M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M

## SERVICES CONTRACTUEL

| Mali Steamers | Next Sailings from Marseilles | Pro. arr. at H'g and Sailing for H'g & Japan | Pro. Sailing from H'g for M's |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ANGKOR        | 22nd May.                     | 23rd June.                                   | 7th July.                     |
| COMPIEGNE     | 5th June.                     | 7th July.                                    | 21st July.                    |
| ANGERS        | 19th June.                    | 21st July.                                   | 4th Aug.                      |
| PAUL LECAT    | 3rd July.                     | 4th Aug.                                     | 18th Aug.                     |
| ANDRE LEBON   |                               |                                              | 1st Sept.                     |

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(including Table Wine and free Doctor's attendance)  
 A Class } 1st Class \$95.0.0 B. Class } 1st Class \$83.0.0  
 Steamers } 2nd Class \$68.0.0 Steamers } 2nd Class \$60.0.0

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe  
 Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

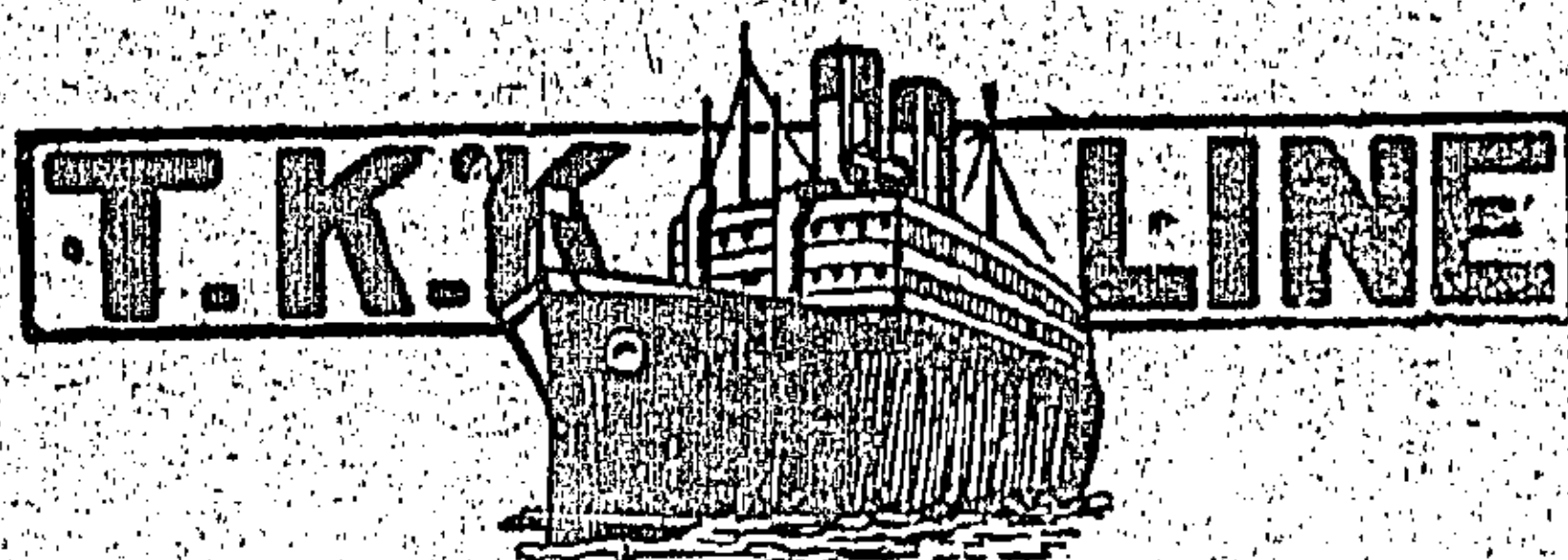
## LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO-BEATS)

S.S. "SI-KIANG" from Dunkirk, London, Havre is due to arrive about 22nd June.

For full particulars apply to

phone Central 74

Messageries Maritimes Co.  
 3 Queen's Building.



## HONGKONG—SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA  
 Connecting at San Francisco with Southern Pacific,  
 Santa Fe & Western Pacific Railroads.

## Sailing from Hongkong

"SIBERIA MARU" (Omit Honolulu) July 14th.  
 "TAIYO MARU" July 27th.  
 "TENYO MARU" Aug. 10th.  
 "KOREA MARU" (Omit Honolulu) Aug. 24th.

Proceeds up River and berths alongside Mantau wharf at Shanghai.

KOREA MARU and SIBERIA MARU proceed to Los Angeles  
 from San Francisco with cargo only.

## REDUCED FARE TO EUROPE.

First Class £120 Cabin Class on Atlantic \$112 Second Class \$80

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

The only direct service between Orient and South  
 America via Japan, Hawaii, San Francisco,  
 Los Angeles, Mexico, Panama, Peru & Chili.

## Sailings from Hongkong

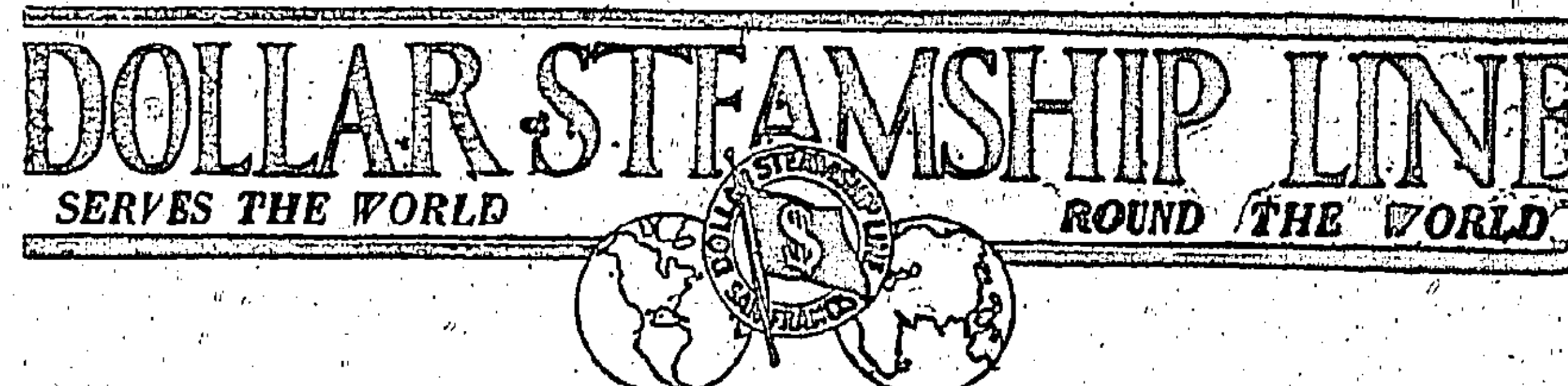
"RAKUYO MARU" July 22nd.  
 "GINYO MARU" Aug 20th.

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton.

King's Building

Messrs T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd. Tel. Nos. C. 2874 & 2375.



Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building.

Ground Floor, No. 4 Des Voeux Road.

Tel. C. 2477, 2478 & 795.

Owing to strike conditions in Hongkong the

## s.s. "President Cleveland"

sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco via

Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on

July 4th is cancelled, this vessel proceeding

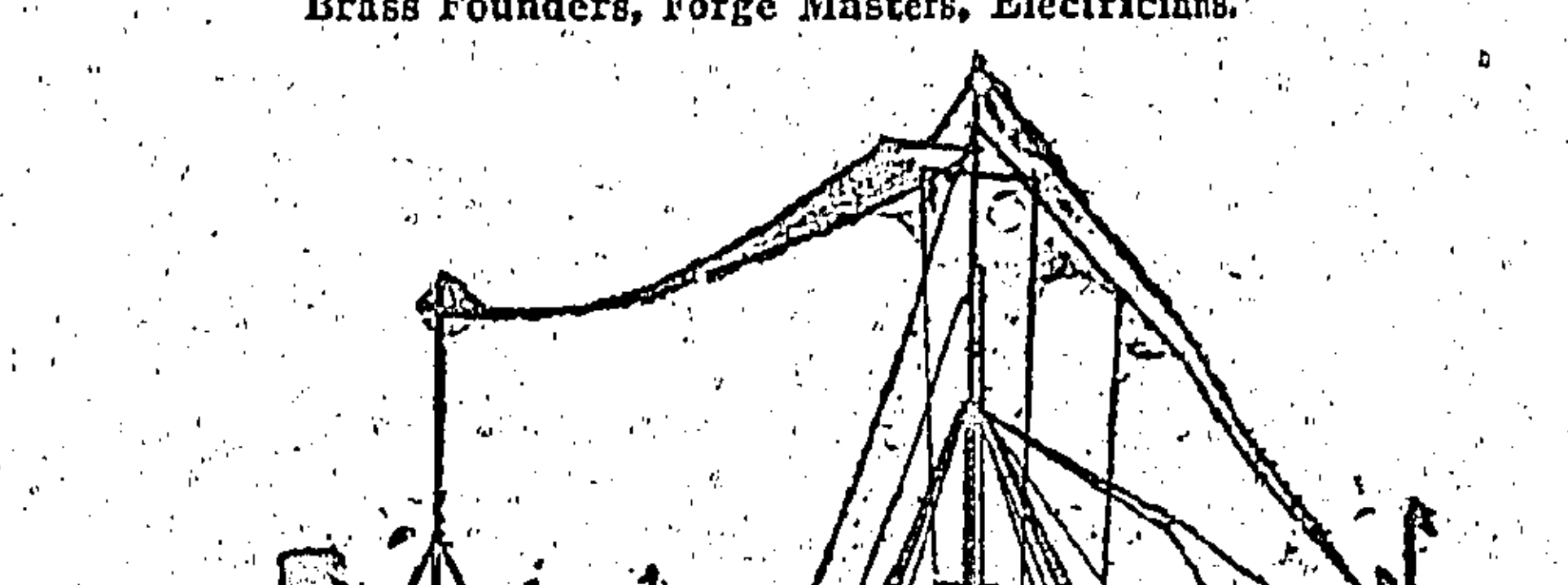
from Manila direct to Shanghai on her home-

ward voyage.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG;

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition;  
 Western Union and Watkins, Benson's Marconi.  
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## OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA."

412' 6" x 53' 1" x 31' 0" x 8,400 tons d.w. x 3,100 H.P.  
 built by the THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCK  
 to the order of THE ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar  
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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager—

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## MALM'S SPECIALS THIS WEEK.

Ship repairs done cheap  
 and efficiently. Speedy  
 tug (72 feet long) for  
 sale. Bunker coal deli-  
 vered reasonable dur-  
 ing the strike and after.

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 2nd Floor, China Building.

## TOM'S DIXIE KITCHEN

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 RESTAURANT  
 Importers of  
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No doors

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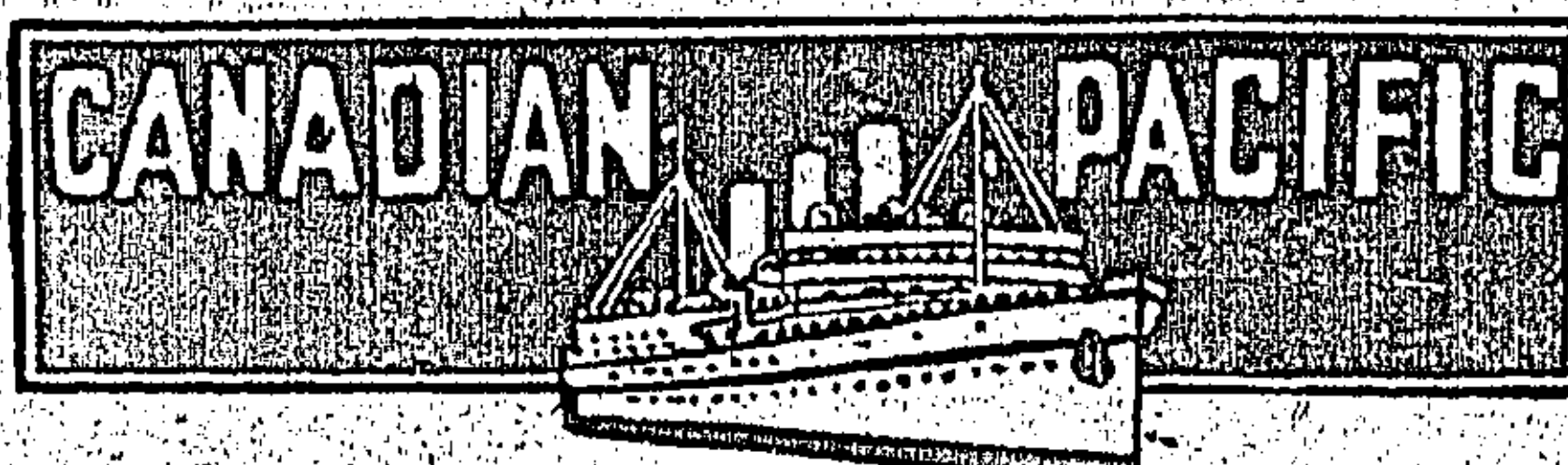
## The Empress Store

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Orders for Wines, Liquors,  
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 Promptly executed at com-  
 petitive prices.

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## SPECIAL

## R.M.S. EMPRESS OF CANADA

will sail from

HONGKONG (pier 5 Kowloon Wharf)  
 at DAYLIGHT, FRIDAY, JULY 10th  
 for VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports

|             | Leave Hongkong | Arrive Vancouver |            | Leave Quebec | Arrive Southampton |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| E/CANADA    | July 10        | July 27          | E/SCOTLAND | Aug 5        | Aug 12             |
| E/RUSSIA    | July 23        | Aug 10           | E/France   | Aug 19       | Aug 26             |
| E/AUSTRALIA | Aug 7          | Aug 26           | E/SCOTLAND | Sept 2       | Sept 9             |

Choices of accommodation on these ATLANTIC steamers  
 held for sale in Offices at ports of call in the Orient.

Four Trans-Continental Trains Daily from Vancouver.

Stop-over allowed at all points.

Standard Sleeping Cars—Compartments

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Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, Rocky Mountain

Resorts, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

Dominion Express Travellers' Cheques issued at all Canadian

Pacific Offices. Payable Everywhere.

Baggage Insurance sold at all Canadian Pacific Offices.

## HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

|         | Leave Hongkong | Arrive Manila |         | Leave Manila | Arrive Hongkong |
|---------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| July 14 | July 16        | E/RUSSIA      | July 17 | July 19      |                 |

Steamers arrive Manila early morning and sail in evening of following day.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752; Cables: GACANPAO  
 Freight and Exports: Tel. C. 42; Cables: NAUTILUS



Owing to strike conditions the

## s.s. "President Jefferson"

sailing from Hongkong to Manila on  
 June 30th is cancelled. This vessel,  
 however, will call at Hongkong on her  
 homeward voyage, sailing from Manila  
 on July 3rd, arriving here on July 5th  
 and sailing for Victoria and Seattle via  
 Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama at 5.00  
 p.m. July 7th.

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OPERATED FOR

## UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

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## TO SAN FRANCISCO &amp; LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

23 days to San Francisco—28 days to Los Angeles

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"..... Due Hongkong in port.

Leave Hongkong 7th July.

Cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for  
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 Overland ports.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

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